

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

The tone in Madrid grew more warlike. The Queen Regent gave out: "I prefer even the honors of war, rather than the dishonor of the rights of the Crown." Don Carlos, whose pretensions to the throne are a constant menace to the peace of the Kingdom, came out with a manifesto in favor of a war with the United States, in which he said:

"I will appeal from my soul those who have the good fortune to face the fire, and I shall consider those Carlists as serving my cause who embark in war against the United States."

"But, if everything leads me to fear that the policy of humiliation will again prevail, we will snatch the reins of Government from those unworthy to hold them, and we will occupy their places."

The fund for the navy was increased to 2,000,000 pesetas—\$600,000. The Queen Regent made a personal donation of 1,000,000 pesetas—\$300,000.

Gen. Weyler denied having placed torpedoes and mines in Havana harbor.

The Spanish papers were very bitter against President McKinley, Gen. Lee, and the United States.

There was a Cabinet meeting at the White House, but the only thing of importance done was the adoption of Secretary Alger's plan of concentrating the entire fighting strength of the Regular Army at the most available points for future operations against Cuba. Gen. Miles had his order in readiness, and as soon as the Cabinet decided, the order was issued, and columns of troops from every part of the country began moving toward the East and South.

The Senate continued its discussion of the war resolutions with short but brilliant and telling speeches. There was every disposition to hurry matters to a decision, and restrain the Senatorial propensity for long and exhaustive orations. Senators Caffery, of Louisiana; Wellington, of Maryland; White, of California, and Hale, of Maine, who are regarded as peace-at-any-price men, made several dilatory motions which were set down upon so severely as to be very discouraging. Senator Wellington's motion to adjourn was defeated by a vote of 51 to 18.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

The Senate continued its consideration of the Cuban matter, with an increasing determination to bring the matter to a vote before adjourning. The House met, and there was a proposition to take a recess until evening, so as to take up at once any

Great Britain announced that she would allow no privateering. This takes away another of Spain's hopes.

Everything passed off quietly in Washington, with no Cabinet meeting, and the President attending church for the first time in several weeks and taking a long drive in the afternoon. The War and Navy Departments were very busy, and Speaker Reed held consultations with his lieutenants as to the momentous program of the morrow.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

Monday dawned with intense expectation on every hand as to the action of Congress. The air was heavy with rumors as to the attitude which the two Houses would take and maintain, and to the terms of the compromise which would be finally arrived at and when. The possibility of a struggle with the Executive over the enforcement of his prerogatives came in, and the probabilities of a veto were canvassed.

In spite of the hard work on Sunday by Speaker Reed and his lieutenants in bringing the Republicans solidly to the support of the President's position, and avoid a mandatory recognition of the Cuban Republic, a large number of them held out stiffly up to the meeting of the House at 10 o'clock. There were so many of them that the Speaker did not dare allow the matter to come to the front at the opening of the House, and so the shrewdly moved to a postponement of receiving the communication by the Secretary of the Senate while that body was not in session. Thus two precious hours were gained, in which to bring over the "recalcitrant" Republicans. Every one of them was taken aside and labored with as they never had before. The House took a recess for this purpose. It reassembled at 12 o'clock, and by that time the victory was won. Enough Republicans had been brought over to secure the result.

Immediately, Mr. Dingley moved to accept all the Senate resolution except the recognition clause, and moved the previous question. The vote on this was 179 to 156, or 23 majority. Only 14 Republicans voted against it.

The resolution had to be sent to the Government Printing Office, to be engrossed, and did not reach the Senate till 3 o'clock. Senator Davis appealed for prompt action. The vote was 38 in favor of concurring with the House to 46 against; 10 Republicans voting against. An effort was made to have a conference, which Senator Hale supported, in the hopes of securing further delay, but he was de-

THE NAVY.

A Busy Week in Preparation for Active Service.

The Government last week bought many vessels for various naval purposes, some involving the possession of fighting qualities. Great interest centered in the transfer to the Government of the magnificent ocean grayhounds, the St. Paul and the St. Louis, of the American Steamship Line. These vessels cost over \$2,000,000 each, and it is said that the Government is paying something like \$5,000,000 for the two. The St. Paul and the St. Louis are two of the best ocean liners in the world, and will at once be made into armored cruisers, to be used as commerce destroyers. The report made the Treasury auxiliary board for the armament of the St. Paul and St. Louis provides for 6-inch rapid-fire and 10 3-inch rapid-fire guns for the main battery, and 12 6-pounders for the secondary battery.

Capt. C. D. Sigbee will command the St. Paul. Capt. Sigbee is much pleased with his new command, as is the event of hostilities his ship, as well as the other American liners, now attached to the Navy, will have much work to perform. Capt. Casper P. Goodrich will take charge of the St. Louis as soon as the ship arrives at New York from Europe. The American liners Paris and New York will be commanded by Capt. A. Harriet and Capt. Frederick Rodgers, respectively. The regular officers and crews of these four vessels will be retained and received into the Navy volunteers.

The Naval Auxiliary Board completed the arrangements for the purchase of El Estero, a new ship, where she will receive her armament. She will be called the Yosemite, and is of the Morgan Line. She is built of steel, 4,600 tons burden, 380 feet long, 45 feet beam, 24 feet deep, of 3,600 horse-power, and was built in 1892. She will carry principally 5-inch guns.

The Morgan Line ships have a protective steel belt of 1 1/2 inches. A marine guard of 40 men and one officer has been assigned to each ship and ordered to join the volunteers.

Since the war preparations were ordered by the Administration nearly 60 vessels of all types and classes have been added to the naval strength.

The Naval reserves of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Michigan will be assigned to the five auxiliary cruisers heretofore to be known as patrol boats. These ships are the Prairie, the Dixie, the Yankee, the Yosemite, and either the Venezuela or Yorktown. Orders

THE ARMY.

It is on the Move—Southward to Points of Interest.

A general movement southward is being made by the Army. Orders issued the latter part of the week, and almost the entire foot and horse troops of the United States moved on Monday. The heavy artillery will not be moved at present. In a very short time 18,000 men out of an available 27,000 will be enamped in the South, with rations for 30 days, and fully armed and equipped for decisive action.

The Headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, will be temporarily at Atlanta.

Possibly troops will be hurried into transport ships, ready to be rushed to Cuba in the wake of one of the squadrons, the command of the President puts his signature to a proclamation of war.

The War Department orders provide for the concentration at four points. At this writing some of the organizations are at the assigned places.

Secretary Alger has made the following assignments:

To command the Division at New Orleans, Brig.-Gen. W. B. Shafter; the Division at Tampa, Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade; Mobile, Brig.-Gen. J. F. Cope; and the Division at Chickamauga, Maj.-Gen. J. R. Brooke.

As a consequence, Brig.-Gen. William R. Shafter transferred immediately the command of the Department of California to Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Merriam, who will continue to command the Department of the Colorado.

Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Merriam assumes temporary command of the Department of California, in addition to commanding the Department of the Colorado.

Col. James J. Van Horn, 8th Inf., is relieved from the temporary command of the Department of the Colorado, and will join the regulars at Fort Huachuca.

Col. John M. Bacon, 8th Cav., is assigned to the temporary command of the Department of Dakota, and also of the Department of the Missouri, with stationary duty.

The exact assignment of troops is:

To Chickamauga battlefield—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The entire infantry of the United States has been ordered moved to points of interest, which are at Skagway, Alaska, and San Francisco, respectively. Of the cavalry, the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th are not summoned.

It is believed that the Government will refrain from calling out the National Guard until necessary. If the Army, or a good portion of it, should be transported to the point of interest, the National Guard would be received into the Army by volunteer and sent to Chickamauga, Tampa, New Orleans, and Mobile, and the rest of the regulars would be called into service for the defense of Long Island Sound and the upper Atlantic coast. It is possible that the companies of militia would be sent to the points of interest, and all militia men who are not willing, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, to go to the front, will be asked to step three paces to the rear.

Notes of the Situation.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee said to a friend the other day that an army of 40,000 Americans could take Havana easily, and that no great amount of strategy was necessary. Asked if he would like to lead the force against Havana, Gen. Lee said modestly that he couldn't hope to be thus honored, but that if one of the divisions of the attacking army were injured, he would be glad to take the place of the one that he might be called upon to replace.

Application for 400 mechanics and 400 sailors to be received by the Surgeon-General of the Navy. One hundred of each class will be taken into the service of the Navy, and the remainder will be sent to the points of interest.

Consul Brice said that for three days he has been watching the people of the city of Havana, and that the Spanish Government is doing its best to keep the city from falling into the hands of the Americans.

The Spanish Government is doing its best to keep the city from falling into the hands of the Americans. The date for reassembling, April 25, was changed to April 26. The Queen Regent signed the decree sending for a regiment of boys in the old St. Louis Arsenal (the 9th Mo., afterwards 59th Ill.), and the part it took in the different campaigns until '65, I think surely some of the boys will give us reminiscences. I know how could tell enough of interest to fill volumes.

So any of them remember our steamboat ride to Jefferson City, and being detailed to pull the wagons up the hill at that place? I remember Lieut. Crandall, of Co. D, had a large lot of us who were detailed for that work. It was raining, and the hill was so steep and slippery that the mules could not pull the wagons. We were until midnight getting them all up. Some of the boys got their canteens filled, but not at the town pump. We worked so hard that when we reached the camp some of us could scarcely keep step.

How many of the survivors of the 59th and 37th Ill. remember that day in February, 1862, when we marched all day through the mud toward Springfield, and went into camp just before dark so tired that we could hardly drag one foot after the other?

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After returning to the Irish in Bangor, Capt. Archer followed the profession of U. S. Pension Attorney, giving special attention to the interests of broken-down soldiers and widows of the brave men whose lives were sacrificed for their country. Regarding his service in the rebellion, his attack by disease, and how relief was obtained, he writes as follows:

"I was mustered into the U. S. Army at Augusta, Dec. 12, 1861, when I was an able-bodied young man. During the winter of 1861-1862 I was mustered at Augusta, and while sleeping in a cloth tent I took a high fever, which was attended by violent delirium. The following August I joined my regiment and company, the 13th Me., Co. E."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

THE ARMY.

It is on the Move—Southward to Points of Interest.

A general movement southward is being made by the Army. Orders issued the latter part of the week, and almost the entire foot and horse troops of the United States moved on Monday. The heavy artillery will not be moved at present. In a very short time 18,000 men out of an available 27,000 will be enamped in the South, with rations for 30 days, and fully armed and equipped for decisive action.

The Headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, will be temporarily at Atlanta.

Possibly troops will be hurried into transport ships, ready to be rushed to Cuba in the wake of one of the squadrons, the command of the President puts his signature to a proclamation of war.

The War Department orders provide for the concentration at four points. At this writing some of the organizations are at the assigned places.

Secretary Alger has made the following assignments:

To command the Division at New Orleans, Brig.-Gen. W. B. Shafter; the Division at Tampa, Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade; Mobile, Brig.-Gen. J. F. Cope; and the Division at Chickamauga, Maj.-Gen. J. R. Brooke.

As a consequence, Brig.-Gen. William R. Shafter transferred immediately the command of the Department of California to Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Merriam, who will continue to command the Department of the Colorado.

Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Merriam assumes temporary command of the Department of California, in addition to commanding the Department of the Colorado.

Col. James J. Van Horn, 8th Inf., is relieved from the temporary command of the Department of the Colorado, and will join the regulars at Fort Huachuca.

Col. John M. Bacon, 8th Cav., is assigned to the temporary command of the Department of Dakota, and also of the Department of the Missouri, with stationary duty.

The exact assignment of troops is:

To Chickamauga battlefield—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The entire infantry of the United States has been ordered moved to points of interest, which are at Skagway, Alaska, and San Francisco, respectively. Of the cavalry, the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th are not summoned.

It is believed that the Government will refrain from calling out the National Guard until necessary. If the Army, or a good portion of it, should be transported to the point of interest, the National Guard would be received into the Army by volunteer and sent to Chickamauga, Tampa, New Orleans, and Mobile, and the rest of the regulars would be called into service for the defense of Long Island Sound and the upper Atlantic coast. It is possible that the companies of militia would be sent to the points of interest, and all militia men who are not willing, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, to go to the front, will be asked to step three paces to the rear.

Notes of the Situation.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee said to a friend the other day that an army of 40,000 Americans could take Havana easily, and that no great amount of strategy was necessary. Asked if he would like to lead the force against Havana, Gen. Lee said modestly that he couldn't hope to be thus honored, but that if one of the divisions of the attacking army were injured, he would be glad to take the place of the one that he might be called upon to replace.

Application for 400 mechanics and 400 sailors to be received by the Surgeon-General of the Navy. One hundred of each class will be taken into the service of the Navy, and the remainder will be sent to the points of interest.

Consul Brice said that for three days he has been watching the people of the city of Havana, and that the Spanish Government is doing its best to keep the city from falling into the hands of the Americans.

The Spanish Government is doing its best to keep the city from falling into the hands of the Americans. The date for reassembling, April 25, was changed to April 26. The Queen Regent signed the decree sending for a regiment of boys in the old St. Louis Arsenal (the 9th Mo., afterwards 59th Ill.), and the part it took in the different campaigns until '65, I think surely some of the boys will give us reminiscences. I know how could tell enough of interest to fill volumes.

So any of them remember our steamboat ride to Jefferson City, and being detailed to pull the wagons up the hill at that place? I remember Lieut. Crandall, of Co. D, had a large lot of us who were detailed for that work. It was raining, and the hill was so steep and slippery that the mules could not pull the wagons. We were until midnight getting them all up. Some of the boys got their canteens filled, but not at the town pump. We worked so hard that when we reached the camp some of us could scarcely keep step.

How many of the survivors of the 59th and 37th Ill. remember that day in February, 1862, when we marched all day through the mud toward Springfield, and went into camp just before dark so tired that we could hardly drag one foot after the other?

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After returning to the Irish in Bangor, Capt. Archer followed the profession of U. S. Pension Attorney, giving special attention to the interests of broken-down soldiers and widows of the brave men whose lives were sacrificed for their country. Regarding his service in the rebellion, his attack by disease, and how relief was obtained, he writes as follows:

"I was mustered into the U. S. Army at Augusta, Dec. 12, 1861, when I was an able-bodied young man. During the winter of 1861-1862 I was mustered at Augusta, and while sleeping in a cloth tent I took a high fever, which was attended by violent delirium. The following August I joined my regiment and company, the 13th Me., Co. E."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

FIGHTING THEM OVER

What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

THE 39th ILL. AT DREWRY'S BLUFF.

Lively Experiences for Three Days in May, 1864.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Under date of March 17 I saw an article from A. D. Limberger about Drewry's Bluff, May 14 to 16, 1864. I was there. We were called from our quarters at Bermuda Hundred the morning of the 14th. We marched out close to the skirmish-line, and one man of our company was wounded before we got into position.

While we lay there I heard someone say "Halt!" In our front was a soldier running from the skirmish-line, and to our left front was an officer sitting on his horse, revolver in hand, motioning him to go back to his post; but the soldier, who was about two yards off, kept toward the rear. The officer aimed his revolver at him and fired, and at the crack of the revolver he fell. The officer ordered him back to his post. He started, but fell again, and the officer ordered the stretcher-bearers to go and take him off.

We were ordered to the left to support a battery. Our regiment was thrown on the left of the battery, and our company being on the right of the regiment, that threw us next to the battery, and as the rebels were shelling the battery, it put us in a pretty warm position. All the protection we had was the grass in a meadow.

The Major came calling for volunteers to advance and pick off the gunners of the rebel force. I was one of the 12 who volunteered. We ran down and got behind a rail fence about half way from our line to the rebel force. Within 30 minutes after we arrived there the fire from that fort had stopped.

We were armed with an incident. We drove the rebels from one gun, and they left the ramrod in it, and pretty soon we would see someone's hand and arm above the breastworks trying to get that ramrod out. But we would tell him to stop, and he would stop, and he did it every time. The ramrod stayed in that gun until after dark.

During the night we moved to the right until the right of our regiment rested on the railroad. The next day was Sunday, and everything was quiet. We were still in that open meadow, and that night our regiment got a few shovels, and by morning we had a line of works that proved our salvation the following day.

Next morning bright and early we heard firing on our right. It kept sounding nearer and nearer, and, as Comrade Limberger said, the fog was so thick we could not see 30 yards in our front; but the fog lifted suddenly, and we could see the rebels forming.

We got to our places in a hurry, our officers telling us to hold our fire until we could see the whites of their eyes. But that was not what they said. They said, "Load and fire!" and our officers yelled, "Give it to them, boys!" as they came tearing along. They charged our lines time and again, but on account of our breastworks they could not dislodge us until they broke the lines on each side of us and we had to fall back or be taken prisoners.

After we had repulsed them several times Joe Neal, of our company, looked over the breastworks and said to me: "Look here, Phil, and see me kill this man." I looked over, and there lay a mere boy close to the works. I said, "Let's take him prisoner; it looks like murder to kill him." He was not over 15 feet from me, so I spoke to him and told him to come, and he came and lay down in the rifle-pit. When we retreated I took him in charge and turned him over. I think he belonged to the 17th Va.

Our company lost 27 killed, wounded, and prisoners that morning. Our brigade was composed of the 39th Ill., 62d and 67th Ohio, 13th Ind., and 85th Pa.—P. M. HOLLOWAY, Co. I, 39th Ill., Farmer City, Ill.

AFTER "PAP" PRICE.

It Fell to the Lot of the Doctor to Capture the General's Footgear.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your paper has been my companion for a number of years. It is a friend that bears acquaintance well. When I look back '61 and remember a regiment of boys in the old St. Louis Arsenal (the 9th Mo., afterwards 59th Ill.), and the part it took in the different campaigns until '65, I think surely some of the boys will give us reminiscences. I know how could tell enough of interest to fill volumes.

So any of them remember our steamboat ride to Jefferson City, and being detailed to pull the wagons up the hill at that place? I remember Lieut. Crandall, of Co. D, had a large lot of us who were detailed for that work. It was raining, and the hill was so steep and slippery that the mules could not pull the wagons. We were until midnight getting them all up. Some of the boys got their canteens filled, but not at the town pump. We worked so hard that when we reached the camp some of us could scarcely keep step.

How many of the survivors of the 59th and 37th Ill. remember that day in February, 1862, when we marched all day through the mud toward Springfield, and went into camp just before dark so tired that we could hardly drag one foot after the other?

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After returning to the Irish in Bangor, Capt. Archer followed the profession of U. S. Pension Attorney, giving special attention to the interests of broken-down soldiers and widows of the brave men whose lives were sacrificed for their country. Regarding his service in the rebellion, his attack by disease, and how relief was obtained, he writes as follows:

"I was mustered into the U. S. Army at Augusta, Dec. 12, 1861, when I was an able-bodied young man. During the winter of 1861-1862 I was mustered at Augusta, and while sleeping in a cloth tent I took a high fever, which was attended by violent delirium. The following August I joined my regiment and company, the 13th Me., Co. E."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

After we had kindled the fires and were waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have made a famous march to-day, and were it not for our country's welfare and honor I could not ask you to go farther tonight. But Gen. Sig is coming out from Kolla, and we must march on."

Weak Lungs

Recent Progress of Medical Science.

Extracts from Dr. Robert Hunter's lectures on the lungs have been published from time to time in this paper for the purpose of informing the people of the real nature of lung diseases and the discovery of a successful treatment of the lungs by Anti-septic Medicated Air Inhalations. No truth of medical science has been more conclusively proven and established than that Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh of the Lungs have been and are being radically cured by this treatment, while even Consumption, the most dreaded of all lung complaints, is arrested and entirely eradicated by Dr. Hunter's recently discovered germinicides, which kill and expel from the lungs the bacilli of tuberculosis. From all parts of the Union come the grateful acknowledgments of patients whose lives have been saved by Dr. Hunter.

Mr. Lambert Miller, of H. R. Clinton & Co., New York City, says: "My trouble began with La Grippe; my throat was sore, and I suffered over several days in the lungs, coughed almost incessantly, and could get no relief from any source. At last I was persuaded to go to Dr. Hunter and try his night, and the first I had slept through for months, without coughing. I am now recovered, and cannot too strongly praise the success of Dr. Hunter's treatment."

Any subscriber of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE who is interested can obtain this book free by addressing Dr. Hunter at 117 West 42nd St., New York.

all want to join and give old Pap Price a little surprise party at Springfield in the morning. In order to be at the party on time it is necessary for us to march a few miles after supper.

He ate supper (Dick Welsh cooked